Savanat times the gloris munds has made a lick transit the Middle-Aged Man communed with the readers the Union. During that time he has had an opportutravel, I have made up my mind that travelling is very or medicine for an invalid. You have a friend who is well when amidst the comforts of home, and you are arough a course of cinders, in ill-ventilated cars upon tusty railroads, dieting him upon the indigestible pies and coffee with which Satan has prompted evil-disposed persteed of his accustomed airy chamber, causing him to deep in some dark den near the roof of an immense hotel, and then you are surprised that he does not improve. But the funniest part of the treatment is in

Moved by the entreaty of friends, I went to the seashore, near Boston, and remained there a whole day-a oggy, wretched, agueish day, the precursor of a subsequent bilious fever-a day long to be remembered for its orrid promptings to suicide. It was a wretched place, alled Swampscott, to which I was allured by promis breezes, cool airs, &c. I arrived there and and myself enveloped in a dense fog, which one of the inquiry, I found that sea-fog was a Swampscottian instituon, and the only glimpse of sunlight and warmth which misitive temper. I endeavored to study the habits of ng when there are no shoes to be made; and the other out in full dress silks, crinoline, and thin shoes, todisclams! From the sea-shore to a sick chamber was but a slight transition; indeed it was rather refreshing to varm and comfortable under any pretext. Cableistic Annovances.

Partially restored and anxious to leave an inhospitable land where overcoats and fires are needed in August, I arned my face once more toward the centre of the centre of all things-that is to say for the benefit of the un learned the Union office in Washington. But, alas! for human expectations, that dreadful Atlantic cable and itself about me in New York, and, notwithstanding the pressing necessity for my return, the "greatest had ate cable, drank cable, slept on cable, found that everything was applicable, and that the cable was an irradicable BORE! (There I have said it, and I shall be oted for it, but you know, reader, that you are quite as tired of the cable as I am, and that, while pretending o submerge it, its managers have really been running i the ground.) As to the results of the Atlantic tele graph, judging from the present indications, they are not promising in a literary point of view, for no event has ver prompted so much poor poetry, and so many bad loak of poetic license exhibit an unlicensed depravity of maids with verses containing such rhymes as "water" and "oughter," (ought to :) another modestly requests the up a lion's jaw—as if lions were numerous and docile at the bottom of the Atlantic.

"The thou the hands of war, Strangle the Lyrant's law, Shut up the lion's jam, Leonen the lamb,"

This Driesbachian feat is suggested by a reverend Doctor of Divinity, whose advocacy of the theatre won some fame for him last winter. I beg to be enlightened a to the process of "strangling the tyrant's law." fiery facias be involved? Could it be accomplished by a noll: prosequi? Beyond these appliances I can think of no legal means for strangling a law. As to "shutting up the lion's jaw," the figure is so familiar that I can only suppose the lion to be introduced to save it from eming somewhat trite. Only one more extract shall disniss the great bundle of odes, hymns, epics, and anthem; which the submarine telegraph has prompted. The following is from an ode prepared for the eminently plous city fathers of New York by a lady who is very properly of

strey the proudest and strongest ships, the chief glory of the submarine wire is that every time it jots a signal it also records the pulse-heating of a humanity, which is

also records the pulse-heating of a humanity, which is common to the Old World and the New.

As will be seen, I am not disposed to exaggerate the importance of this event, and I shall not be surprised if it never proves half as valuable in matters of trade as it is expected to be, but there is something unspeakably full of awe in the new proof which it furnishes of the subtle potency and inexhaustible quantity of those mechanical agents which are stored up in this world, and to the use of which we are slowly arriving: when we begin the use of which we are slowly arriving; when we begin to grow prouei and think we have exhausted all knowledge and can guage the dimensions of the Infinite, He can be an expected the sum of the sum the use of which we are slowly arriving; when we begin

running to catch the cloud which seems to rest on the earth but a little way off, we go on and on, and still the horizon rises, the Unknown is as far off and as inexhaustible.

Progress and Retrogression.

The people of New York and vicinity have been most active in the expression of their joy over the completion of the submarine telegraph; they have twice illuminated their city, and in the various approved methods of march-indians. ing, music, and mastication they have given yent to that peculiar enthusiasm which distinguishes the cosmopolitan | On the morning of the 3d instant a fire broke out in character of the commercial metropolis. By a singular the Bowery, New York, near division street, destroying property to the amount of about \$60,000.

mining.

# 15t auditor The Washington Anion.

"LIBERTY, THE UNION, AND THE CONSTITUTION."

has damped the joy of the celebrants and moderated the tone of their exultation. On the first occasion an illu

mination, which was not anticipated, destroyed a portion

of the City Hall, and seriously damaged the whole build

ing. The last and grapd demonstration had sandwiched between the two days of its festivity, an event for the

parallel of which the history of the civilized world may

nected with the city feles, but evidently the opportunity

afforded by the full employment of the police and the city government in carrying out the grand programme. In a time of peace, almost within hearing of the

ensive, suffering fellow-countrymen; nor only so, but there were sick women and helpless children, smit-

ten by foul disease and hurled upon the wet grass amidst the excitement of riot, and the glare of flames

which must have made these Staten Island barba-rians only more resemble fiends. The excuse offered for

this deed is that the physician is unpopular, and has made

an improper use of bis position to forward his own political interests. But what had these sick people done, that

all the common decencies of humanity were so

ruthlessly trodden under foot? By the very means taken for removing the danger of pestilence, (which was the nominal pretext for this riot,) it is prob-

able this short-sighted and misgwided mob has let loos

a sufficient amount of yellow-fever and small-pox to sow

those terrible diseases broadcast over all the region lying around New York. What kind of people can these

Staten Islanders be? Have they any churches there

Have they any schools? I trust some enterprising mis

sionary society will translate into the vernacular of Staten

Samaritan, and that expressive and beautiful teaching

viour himself. Missionaries are self-denying men, who

shrunk from death itself, in the fulfilment of their noble

work. Those who go to Staten Island will probably find

awaiting them the common fate of first proclaimers of

work of civilizing and Christianizing such a fierce tribe

work of civinzing and Carismaniang such a heree tribe will be long, arduous, and expensive; all who have any respect for their kind, and the common Father, ought to

WILLIAM I. OF PRUSSIA'S BEAUTIES.

During his father's life-time he had commenced the formation of a regiment of tall recruits, which he had been obliged to keep sedulously concealed from the paternal eye, exercising them privately at Mittenwalde, and giving orders that, should the king pay one of any unfrequent visits to that place, they should metantly conceal themselves, and remain

quent visits to that place, they should instantly conceal themselves, and remain and till his departure. On Frederick Williams accession, he had felt deeply grieved and as mished that the citizens of Berlin should refuse

o receive his pet giants into quarters among them. The great elector had built a house and laid out gardens in the Butch style at Potsdam; these gardens his grandson turned into parada-grounds, and here he established his

"blue children," as they were called, on account of the color of their uniform. Bielefield gives a description of this regiment of colossi. "Nature," he says, "who has

been so lavish to them in one respect, has been but a niggardly step-dame in others. They had either ugly faces, or crooked legs, or some other defect." However, Frederick William lavished enormous sums up-

DISCOVERY OF COAL IN IOWA.

To Down which went swelling up through the

rafters of old Trinity, to announce the birth new and grander epoch of civilization, a band of infuriated creatures besieged and burned the lazar-houses, in which, helpless, and needing man's

searched in vain. It was not, indeed, specially con-

# WASHINGTON CITY, SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1858.

Eight lines or less make a square; longer advertisements in eas a proportion, and all payable in advances. Advectionments ordered in sevice or three a week will be charged a 75 feets per square for each insertion after the first. Advertisements once a week in the daily; (5 cents pur square for each insertion. Special actions charged double the foregoing rates.

SELECTIONS FROM FOREIGN PAPERS.

BOMBARDMENT OF DJIDDA We publish the account which we have received begraph of the bombardment of Djidda, but we a We publish the account which we have received by telegraph of the bombardment of Djidda, but we are bound to add that, as far as our present information extends, we know not what to say of the proceeding. Thus much is perfectly clear—that if at the first the massacres had occurred, or immediately after their occurrence, Captain Pullen had turned his guns upon the offending town, and had thus caught the murderers, as it were, red-handed, the opinion of the civilized world would have sanctioned any extreme measure to which he might have resorted. A bombardment of Djidda at the very moment when the houses of the English and French consals were yet red with the warm blood of their immates would have been a most intelligible and justifiable proceeding. Capt. Pullen might thus have earned for himself the character of an energetic and vigorous officer. But what was the real

Pullen might thus have earned for himself the character of an energetic and vigorous officer. But what was the real course pursued?

The British steamer bore away, and when the matter was brought under the cognizance of the home government, appeal was made to Constantinople. The Turkish authorities met our demand for redress in the most straightforward spirit. Iney instantly appointed a special commissioner to proceed to Djidda, for the express purpose of bringing the rioters and murderers to coadign punishment. What more could they do? What more had we a right to ask? The officer selected for the purpose of carrying out the resolutions of the Turkish government was no insignificant man; but Ismail Pasha, the hero of Kalafat. There can be no kind of doubt that the Turkish government were thoroughly in carnest, and the hero of Kalalat. There can be no kind of doubt that the Turkish government were thoroughly in earnest, and would gladly have hung all the Djidda murderers on whom they could lay their hands. They despatched a steamer with some 500 Egyptian troops on board to support the authority of their special commissioner, and did, in short, all that men could do.

The end of all this was that Captain Fullen, with the Captain serving of Djidda on the 28d of July Hamiltonian.

In short, all that men could do.

The end of all this was that Captain Pullen, with the Cyclops, arrived off Djidda on the 23d of July. Hamik Pacha, whom we take to be the governor of the town, was at Mecca. Captain Pullen then sent in a despatch to the Kaimakin, announcing that if within 36 hours he did not receive a satisfactory answer to his requisitions he would proceed to bombard the town. The Turkish special commissioner was expected from day to day, if not from hour to hour; but that appears to have made but little difference. Four hours after the limit of time announced the bombardment began, and was, we doubt not, a trumpery affair enough. The bombardment continued until the evening of the 26th. The next tay the Turkish troops arrived. The Pacha sent out to say that he had arrested and confined the murderers, but could not execute them until the arrival of the special commissioner, as he had not power of the add thath.

This answer was not deemed ratisfactory, and, after various small passes of negotiation, on the 5th of the present month the bombardment was resunded. The same day Ismail Pasha arrived with 480 Egyptians. The next morning eleven of the stainers were executed in sight of the hours and delivered to the country of the murderers were executed in sight of the hours and delivered to the country of the

will be long, arduous, and expensive; all who have any respect for their kind, and the common Father, ought to be willing to sacrifice in such an extreme case as this evidently is; and, although unaccustomed to give out of so small an income as I receive, yet I will promise to the first missionary effort for Staten Island a fair donation. Societies or individuals may address the MIDDLE-AGFD MAN.

MIDDLE-AGFD MAN. government, who were certainly not hanging back in the matter. Captain Pullen must have been acting in obedience to orders from home. On what grounds were these despatches framed, and what were they?

COMMENTS UPON THE BOMBARDMENT IN

rice Pdys publishes the news of the bombardment of Djidda "by the English!" with a note of admiration, and observes: "This is a considerable event, and one at which we have reason to be somewhat surprised. We had thought that it was understood between France and England that the crime of Djidda called for an exemplary institute of the control of Djidda called for an exemplary singland that the crime of Didda called for an exemplary punishment, but that it was to be inflicted by the two governments rimultaneously. England, as usual, has lost no time, and, having the means of repression on the spot, she was able to act before us; but we cannot help thinking that the punishment of the Didda assassins would have been neither less energetic nor less salutary greater part of the population. The state of Turkey is, there can be no doubt, deplorable; and, if we may believe the correspondence which we receive this day, it is such as to threaten the peace of Europe very seriously. It is quite evident that the disorders now going on in every quarter of the Turkish empire are not referable to correl and transient circumstances. ever, Frederick William lavished enormous sums upon them. Some of the peculiar glants had as
much as two florins pay per day, and were allowed to carry on a trade besides. No sum was considered, by the usually parsimorlous King, too large to
be paid for a huge grenadler; and those potentates who
wished to be on a friendly footing with the King of
Prussia had nothing to do but to search their dominions
for the tallest receives of humanity and the search

is summed annaece; and so on in proportion. The health annahum of the continued in the distance is allowed and finest of these greandiers was a rishman, by a many James Kirkland, whose procural and transmission from his native bogs to the parade-ground about the first gave as existance.

The blightengthe stroke I. We the distance in the above is a great stroke for any lightning. We live in a wonderful age, indeed, when a stocked of lightning can "struck" us chose to the breast of the old mother that gave it as existance, and—but really such knowledge is too wonderful for me! Lost I may be charged with uniarrow, I may state that the above are far above the average; of the poetic glorifications of this event.

A Serious Word,

and a last one about the Atlantic telegraph, will enable as the capture as the complex of the complex of the submission of the express my conviction than neither commerce neroligions, and the democratic equality and worth of human progress, and how the dy material of the continuity in the said evillage girl in the neighborhood of the submission of his regiment, timbed the channel of human progress, and how the dy material of the channel of human progress, and how the dy material of the channel of human progress, and how the dy material of the channel of human progress, and how the dy material of the channel of human progress, and how the dy material of the channel of human progress, and how the dy material of the channel of human progress, and how the dy material of the channel of human progress, and how the dy material of the channel of human progress, and how the dy material of the channel of human progress, and how the dy material of the channel of human progress, and how the dy material of the submission through the first in how the bearer instantly married to the faller was shortly observed, and the democratic equality and worth of human progress, and how the deliberation of his regiment without trouble. One day meeting a rate of large in the neighborhood of the submer of the submissio

THE UNITED STATES AND ENGLAND. BANQUET, NEW YORK, SEPTIMBER 2, 1858.

Mr. Mayor and Greeners: When I received her Majesty's orders to proceed to the United States, I flattered myself that I entered upon my duties at all auspicious time, and I cherished a hope that the period of my residence might be coincident with that solid and heariy reconciliation of our respective countries which the tendencies of the age transparently indicated to be near at hand. Nor have I been disappointed. The course of political affairs since my arrival has, 'indeed, exhibited some asperities which it was impossible to foresee, and which could not be regarded without concern; but, gentlemen, I now hall, in the event which we are met to celebrate, a glorious compensation for past ansieties and an important security against future d'ungers. To be the cotemporary and spectator of this great monument in human progress is alone a cause of honor and exultation. The triumph in which your distinguished guests have so high a share does not only confer on them the celebrity and affection which mankind bestows on their purest lenefactors; such a triumph gives to the protecting governments a chaim to public gratitude and historic commendation; it adorns and dignifies the nations and the time in which it is wrotight; it imparts to thousands the generous contagion of enterprise; it teaches the universal lesson of faith, patience, and perseverance; it infuses into men's souls a sense of conscious worth, and pours en all, however humble and remote, the glow of reflected fame. I question whether any single achievement has ever united more features of litterest and utility; all the elements of adventure, difficulty, and hazard have been here assembled which could arrest the imagination, and no virtue has been wanting which could satisfy the judgment and captivate the heart. Long will those MR. MAYOR AND GE MEMPY: When I received her tion, and no virtue has been wanting which could satisfy the judgment and captivate the heart. Long will those scenes regast's dear to the popular memory. With what admiration do we contemplate the cheerful enthusiasm of Field, inspiring shareholders and ad-miratties with kindred zeal, und scottraged by the hostility of nature and the powers of sciency divining hostility of nature and the powers of science, divining success where others denounced defeat, and carrying off the paint before an incredulcus thought sympathiring world! (Cheers.) What encounter on the sea can compare with that last meeting of the confederate ships when the knot was knit which shall never be rent asunder?! How any ignally do we follow the Gorgen on here der? How auxiously do we follow the Gorgon on her constant course, and watch the Niagara threading the icebergs and traversing the gloom upon her consort's helpful track. We tremble for the overbindened Againemon, still tormented by the gale. We bleind out its pirations with the worthier prayers of Hudson, when he kneels, like Columbus, on the shore, and invokes the Divine protection on his abcumplished work. [Lond applause.] Nor is the moral aspect of this great action marred by any mean infirmity. Here there is nothing to obliterate, nothing to deplore. The conduct of the agents exemplifies the purposes of the deed; with manly emulation but inviolate concord they cast forth upon file waters the instrument and the symbol of our future harmony. [Cheers.] This is not the place to demonstrate mony. [Cheers.] This is not the place to demonstrate the usefulness of telegraphic communication in the prac-tice of government and commerce, and its numerous consolutions in matters of private affection. I content

"diplomacy, but much will thidoubtelly be gained for the peace of nations. By this means the highest intelli-gence and authority on either side will be brought into intendisc chatact, and whatever errors belong to the employment of subordinate and delegated agentics may be prevented or promptly corrected. By this means many of the evils incidental to uncertainty and delay may be cancelled, offences may be instantly disavowed, omissions may be remedied, misapprehensions may be explained, and in matters of unavoidable con-troversy we may be spared the exasperating effects troversy we may be spared the exasperating effects of discussions proceeding on an imperfect knowledge of facts and motives. In addition to these specific safe-guards it may be hoped that the mere habit of rapid guards is may be hoped that the mers hapit of rapid and intimate intercourse will greatly conduce to the prevention of a misunderstanding. On the one hand at and a Fighand, the most opulent and vigorous of mon-archies, in whose scant but incomparable soil lie com-pacted the materials of a boundless industry; on the other the republic of the United States, founded by the same race, fired by the same ambition, whose increase other the republic of the United States, founded by the same race, fired by the same ambition, whose increase defies comparison, and whose destines will baffle pre-diction itself. [Cheers.] We cannot doubt that these fraternal communities are fated to enjoy an immense ex-pansion of mutual life; the instant interchange of opin-

ion, intelligence, and commodities will become a condition almost inseparable from existence; and whatever stimulates this development will oppose a powerful obstacle to the rupture of pacific relations. No man of common liberality and penetration will question the position and certain merits of a discovery which has connected England with America, and America with the whole civilized world besides. I would not darken the legitimate satisfaction of the merits of the control of the world besides. I would not darken the legitimate satisfaction of the present moment by uttering a reluctant or skeptical estimate of our new faculty. Yet, even in this hour of careless and convivial felicitation, we shall do well to remember that the magnetic telegraph forms no exception to the category of inventions which, however apt and willing to be the vehicles of benevolent designs. apt and willing to be the vehicles of benevoient designs, are also the unresisting tools of every blind or intemperate impulse in our nature. The votaries of a querulous philosophy speciously assert the unequal march of morality and mind; and even a poet has affirmed, in foreboding verse, that all the train of arts which have reduced the material elements to be the vassals of our will—

Heal not a passion or a pang Entailed on human hearts.

It belongs to our respective countries and to the present age to confound that speculation which would divide knowledge from virtue and inquiry from improvement.

The labor will not be light, nor is the eventual victory everywhere apparent, yet there is one province of affairs in which the task would be easy and the triumph within our grasp. It depends on us, on our will, on our choice, to carry into perpetual effect the sentiment which the honomble chairman has associated with his toast; it depends on us to strike out forever from the sum of public and social embarrassments all the contingencies of a col-lision between England and America. If we should not lision between England and America. If we should not employ our unprecedented powers in a friendly spirit; if we should hereafter offer unreflecting provocation and conceive hasty resentment; if every transient cloud which ascends on the political sky be halled as the prognostic of ascends on the political say be hanted as the prognosate of a destructive storm; if we should make haste to unlock the well of bitter waters and to raise the phantoms of ex-tinct pretensions and buried wrongs, then would this memorable effort of ingenuity and toil be partly cast away. [Applause.] Gentlemen, I am confident that we shall pursue a very different course. The Queen has sent tidings of good-will to the President, and the President has made a corresponding answer to the Queen. [Cheers.] These messages must not be dead inscriptions in our ar-chives; they must be featful maxims in our hearts.

Atlantic cashe.

If the difficulty that has arisen were owing to the retardation of the electric current, there would be little hope of its being overceme, for the natural velocity of electricity could not be increased; but when it is known that the slowness with which one signal follows another its attributable to a peculiar condition of the wire, which has been effectually neutralized by special arrangements has been done or feetually neutralized by special arrangements for a distance of two or thee hundred miles, it may be reasonably expected that other contrivances may be adopted that will overcome the difficulty even across the Atlantic.

The detention of electricity in the submerged wire is said to be owing to "induction," and by thus giving the made towards understanding the difficulty that now impedes instantaneous intercourse with America by giving it that name. It is much better to state the effect, and to admit that the cause is unknown. The question will then be untrammelled by any foregone conclusions, and those who get themselves to solve the problem will do so with greater probability of success. The facts are those: A law in the submerged in water, one signal will not follow another across the Atlantic more rapidly than twenty in a minute. It remains for scientific men to discover the reason why the wires act so different ly under these circumstances, and to find the means of overcoming the difficulty it occasions. When that has been done, the signal wire that now serves as the line of communication between Europe and America will transmit several hundred their American kindred. It neder you my sincere thanks for the honorable welcome granted to my sincere thanks for the honorable welcome granted to my sincere thanks for the honorable welcome granted to my sincere thanks for the honorable welcome granted to my sincere thanks for the honorable welcome granted to my sincere thanks for the honorable welcome granted to my sincere thanks for the honorable welcome granted to my sincere thanks for the

EXTPACT FROM JUDGE DOUGLAS'S SPEECH AT

FREEPORT, AUG. 27, 1858.
First: He [Lir voln] d vire to know who her, if the people Kanna shall form a constitution by meter entirely proper and unobjectionable, and ask f. r a invision on a State before they have the remn."; pay late 1 for a m. "r of Congress, I will vote for the administra. Well, even I regret exceedcell cote for the administra. Well, even I regret exceedingly that, when he put that inter ogatory to me, he did not first answer it himself, instead of leaving us to infer which side he was on. Gentlemen, Mr. Trumbull, during the last session of Congress, voted, from beginning to end, against the admission of Oregon into the Union, although a free State, because she had not the requisite population. Mr. Trumbull is in the field fighting for Mr. Lincoln. I would like to have Mr. Lincoln answer his own question, and tell me whether he is fighting Trumbull on that issue or not, but I will maswer his questions. In my opinion, whenever Kansas has people enough to constitute a slave State, is fighting Trumbull on that issue or not, but I will answer his questions. In my opinion, whenever Kanssas has people enough for a free State. I will not make any exception of Kanssa to the other States of this Upton. I hold it to be a sound rule of uriversal application to require Territories to contain the requisite population for a member of Congress before they come into the Union. I made that proposition in the Senate in 1856. I renewed it is the Senate during the last session, by a bill providing that no Territory of the United States should form a constitution and apply to the Union until it had the requisite population. Congress did not adopt my general rule, requiring all the Territories to have that amount of population before they should come into the Union, but did make an exception of Kanssa and applied the rule to Kanssa slone. I will not stand by that exception. [Applause.] Fither Kansas must come in the same as any other State, with whatever population she may have, or the rule must be applied to all the other States aliks. Itherfore answer at once, it has made that the has enough for a slow State, I hope fit has enough for a slow State, I hope fit has answer to his own buterrogatory, whether he will vote for the silfhission of Oregon commits him against the admission of Oregon commits him against the admission of Gregon commits him against the admission of Oregon commits him against the admission of Oregon commits him against the admission of Gregon commits him against the admission of Here is any sincerity or truth in the argument of Oregon commits him against the admission of Kansas, and if there is any sincerity or truth in the argument Trumbull made in the Senate against the admission of

Trumbull made in the Senate against the admission of Oregon, because the had not 93,420 people, although she had more than Kansas, it will apply as well to Kansas as Oregon. He stands by that argument, pledged against Oregon and Kansas both coming in until they have 93,420 inhabitalis. I would like Mr. Lincoln to take his own nedicine. [Laughter, ] I would like him to answer his own question, and then if he differs with Trimbull let him answer Trumbull's argument on the Oregon question, littleved of poking his questions at me. The next question Mr. Lincoln pi, potent 4 is me is "Can the people of a Territory exclus" viantly from their limit by any fair means, before it comes into the Union as a State." I answer emphatically, as Mr. Lincoln has heard m; answer a hundred times, on every stamp in Illinois, that, in my opinion, the people of a Territory can by laugial means exclude slavery before comes in as a State. [Cheers] Mr. Lincoln knew that I had given that answer over and over again. He heard comes in as a State. [Cheers] Mr. Lincoln knew that I had given that answer over and over again. He heard me argue the Mebraska bill on that principle all over the State in 1854. '5 and '6, and he has now no excuss to pretend to have any doubt upon that subject. Whatever the Supreme Court may hereafter decide as no the abstrat question of whether slavery may go in under the constitution or not, the people of a Territory have the lawful means to what it or exclude it as they please, far the reason that slavery cannot exist a day or an hour anywhere unless my ported v; local police regulations, furnishing remedies and means of enforcing the right to hold strees. Those local and police regulations can only be furnished These local and police regulations can only be furnished by the local legislature. If the people of the Territory are opposed to slavery they will elect members to the legislature who will adopt unfriendly legislation to it. If they are for it, they will adopt the legislative measure friendly to slavery. Hence, no matter what may be the c-cision of the Supreme Court on that abstract question, will it ight of the people to make it a clave Territory or a free Territory s perfect and comple's une'r the Nebroska bill. I hepe Mr. incoln will deem my answer salisfactory on this point. In this connexion I will notice the charge which he has renewed about the Chase amendment. I thought that I had at Ottawa chased that amendment out of Mr. Lincoln's brain, [laughter,] but it seems that it still

slavery at all. Hence that bill, in and by itself, youe to the people of the Terri my the full power and the full auth, ity over the subject of slavery, negative and affirmative, to introduce v. exclude, so far as the constitution of the Unit-I States would permit. What more could Mr. Chase give by his amendment? Yet he offered his amendment for the identical purpose that Mr. Lincoln is using it for—to allow demagogues in the country to try to deceive the people. His amendment was to this effect, that the legislature should have the power to exclude slavery. Gen. Cass suggested, "Why not give them the power to introduce as well as exclude slavery." The answer was, they have already got the power in the bill to do both. Chase was afraid his amendment would be adopted if he ent would be adopted if he Chase was afraid his amendment would be adopted if he put in it the alternative so as to make it fair both ways, and he was not willing to have it adopted. He wanted it rejected. He offered it simply to make capital out of it on the stump, that the people might be deceived in public meetings, at least that small politicians in the convity might use it for this purpose, and Mr. Lincoln is carrying out the plan admirably. Mr. Lincoln knows that that bill, without Chase's amendment, gave all the power which the constitution of the United States would permit. Could you confer any more? Could you go beyond mit. Could you confer any more? Could you go beyond the constitution of the country? That bill made the full grant. There was no exception upon slavery one way or the other, but we left that question, as we did all other the other, but we left that question, as we did all other questions, to be decided by the people themselves just as they please. I will not occupy time on that question. I have argued it in this beautiful city of Freeport. I have argued it the North and at the South, in the East and in the West, avowing the same sentiments and the same position. I was not afraid to avow my sentiments up here for fear I would be trotted down into Egypt. [Laughter.]

EXTRACT FROM THE DRED SCOTT DECISION.

EXTRACT FROM THE DRED SCOTT DECISION.

If Congress itself cannot do this [prohibit slavery in a Territory]—if it is beyond the powers conferred on the federal government—it will be admitted, we presume, that it could not authorize a territorial government to exercise them. It could confer no power on any local government, established by its authority, to violate the pronounce of the constitution.

And if the constitution recognises the right of property of the master in a slave, and makes no distinction between that description of property and other property owned by a citizen, no tribanal, acting under the authority of the United States, whether legislative, exceeding, or judical, has a right to draw such a distinction, or deny to it the heavili of the provisions and guarantees which have been prouded for the protection of private property ogainst the encroachments of the present.

thus describes the workmanlike style in which Loid Brougham went through his duties in cutting the first sod of the Eden Valley railroad a few days ago: "Lord Brougham received from the brawny navy who stood be-side him a nest spade, with which he cut the first sod, and side lifth a next spale, with which he cut the first sod, and three it into a hands ome mahogany barrow, which had been provided for the occasion. His lordship then, with a vigor as remarkable as it was characteristic, wheeled the barrow along some plank that had been laid for a distance of some ten or a dozen yavis, emptied its contents, and then, in a truly navvy-like manner, turned his back, and pulled the barrow to the point whence he charted. During the population the most designing cheer. distance of some ten or a dozen yards, emptied its contents, and then, in a truly navvy-like manner, turned his back, and pulled the barrow to the point whence he experienced at Milwankee on the night of the 27th ult. started. During the operation the most deafening cheers resonaded from every part of the field. His lordship appeared to be much amused with his own performance."

JUDGE DOUGLAS AND THE DRED SCOTT THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY AND THE APM'NIS-

The Kansas question having reached its final end—it having been settled on the broadest principles of popular having been settled on the broadest principles of popular sovereignty—what differences remain in the democratic party! Any! We know of none of the slightest import. We know of none upon any question whatever. The general policy of Mr. Buchanaa's administration commands the universal approval and applause of the democratic party of the whole country. His treatment of the search and visitation question is a splended triumph, which will reflect lasting renova upon his administration. It was his firmness by which this triumph was achieved. His policy respecting the most difficult and vexitions Unih question is another triumph. He grappled with it at the outset, and in a little more than a year, without the shedding of a drap of blood, re-estallished hav and order in the revolved Territory. His treatment of the fillibuster question was scarcely less a triment of the fillibuster question was scarcely less a tri-umph. Regardless of clamor in any quarter, he exponen-ture Law, and elevated the pational name by removing the stain from it of suspicion of complicity with piratical and maranding expeditions. The management of the finan-ces, through one of the most trying seasons of commercial embarrassment the country has ever passed, and while the demands ment the treasure were necessarily and unavoidembarrasment the country has ever passed, and while the demands upon the treasury were necessarily and unavoidably increased, has been most skilful and satisfactory. These, and others, are the triumphs of less than eighteen months of administration. The administration which has won them deserves the approval and applause of the whole country. It deserves more—it deserves the gratitude of the whole people.

The democratic party can rally around this administration engident that with the support to which it is engineered.

the consolidation and invigoration of the democratic or-ganization, but the consolidation of the Union and the restoration of those relations between the northern and southern States which abolitionism has ruthlessly disturb-

THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY CONTRASTED WITH THE OPPOSITION.

Calcb Cushing, in his Fourth-of-July oration at Tam-

democracy:

"I can see, on the one hand, a political association witch holds in its keeping the traditional public policy of the country—which, at both ends of the country, North and South, courageously and conscientiously assumes the burden of nationality, in defiance of local jeal-ousies and prejudices, which alone professes a constitutional political creed, and follows a constitutional theory of action—which calmiy, but resolutely, maintains our international rights in all emergencies, and which is constitutionally conservative, because it is democratic in principle, and thus concillates together the rights of the States and the rights of the universal people."

and the rights of the universal people.

Here is the counter-picture:

"I see, on the other hand, a political association which is not, indeed, an association, but a loose conglomerate only of the fragments broken off from other associations, which has no definite platform or doctrine, and floats at random on the tide of public policy, in the hope of picking up some chance helmsman, it knows not where, who may bring it into port; which lives only by hateful vituperation of the South; which is the refuge and receptacle of the crotchety issue of the day.

But all was things and all who in van things

Both all vain things and all who in vain things
Build their fond hopes of glory or of fame,
All the unaccomplished works of Nature's hand, Tossing and whirling about in that I'nbo of vanity."

EXTRAORDINARY INSTANCE OF HOARDING

A remarkable instance of the maria for hearding up money has just been brought to light in the Fanbourg St. Germain during the process of taking an inventory after the decease of an old woman, who for many years had lived in a very retired marner in that part of Paris. When the notary who was engaged in this operation went down into the cellar to take an account of what went down into the cellar to take an account of what the place contained, his attention was attracted to a small opening just over a low door. This door was opened, and the notary found himself in presence of an immense pile of bags of money. In order to take them out and count their contents he was obliged to send for nearly all the clerks of his office. There were in the bags a quantity of gold and foreign coins, but five-frame pieces formed the principal part of this rich store. Some of the bags were completely rotten, and fell to pieces on being touched. The inventory is not yet completed, but the amount of this treasure is estimated at not less than a million. The origin of this immense fortune is as folhaunts his imagination, and he is not yet satisfied. I had supposed that Mr. I incoln would be ashamed to press that question further. He is a lawyer; he has been a member of Congress; yet he has occupied your time and amused you by telling you about the rules of parliamentary proceedings. He ought to have known better than to have tried to palm off that miserable humbug upon this intelligent audience. Now, the Nebraska bill provided that the legislative power and authority of the said Torritory whould extend to all rightful subjects of legislation con-istent with the organic law and the constitution of the United States. It did not make any exc, ston of staves, but gave all the power that it was possible for Congress to give, without violating the constitution, to the territorial legislature, with no exception on the subject of Chamouni came to Paris, and engaged himself in sing and dancing in the streets, and at other times in swe and dancing in the streets, and at other times in sweep-ing chimneys. At the end of a few years he had saved up a little money, and commenced business on his own account. By dint of industrious economy he at length became a wealthy man, married, and at his death left his widow 80,000 francs a year. She scarcely spent 6,000 francs a year, and the remainder she put in bags and threw through the above-mentioned opening into a and threw through the above-mentioned opening into a sort of cupboard in the cellar, where these thousands of francs remained until she died at the age of eighty-eight. She had besides purchased several houses, and was the owner of the Theatre du Laxembourg. By her will she has left 2,000,000 francs to the hospices of the city of Paris, 300,000 francs to other charitable establishments,

# THE VAULTS OF ST. SEPULCHRE, LONDON.

20,000 france to her servant, and some legacies to distant relatives of her husband, who still live in Savoy. Her notary and access are instituted her universal legatees.

From the Correspondence of the New York Reangelist.]

A strange sight was recently disclosed to me in St. Sepulchre, one of the oldest, if not the very oldest, church edifices in this city. It stands opposite Old Bailey, the hoary old prison, and not far from St. Paul's cathedral. This church was partially destroyed by the great fire in London, but early rebuilt. It is an immense edifice, with a very wealthy parish, yet only two or three hundred persons are ever in attendance at their place of worship. Beneath the church are a series of great burial vaults, where interments have been made for many hundred years. The sexton told me it was estimated there were 1,500 coffins now entire under the building, and from an examination, I have no doubt of its truth.

The atmosphere of the vaults seems to have a remarkable effect in preserving the coffins, if not the bodies, from decay. Descending through an iron door from the church the other day, we entered a very large apartment, but dimly lighted, where piles of moulds, black-looking coffins were placed upon each other. These coffins, with their elegant and costly trimmings, had not been decomposed. Climbing over a heap of them, the sexton opened a large wooden box, and out of it took an entire female figure, in a remarkable state of preservation! The limbs were unbroken, and the tody perfect, except the flush shrunken, yet it was still soft and flexible to the touch.

The sexton stated that the officers of the church had [From the Correspondence of the New York Evan

flesh shrunken, yet it was still soft and flexible to the touch.

The sexton stated that the officers of the church had recently been examining the vaults, and as burisls there had long since ceased, they designed to close the entrance. Before doing so, they had been making a careful survey of the premises, and under a mass of rubbish in one corner they found a stone enclosure, a sort of sarcophagus, out of which this female figure was taken. It is believed to be over three centuries old, and evidently, from its position and the stone enclosure, it was a female of rank. It was astrange sight in this subtermean charnel-house, with blackened coffins piled up to the high celling all around, to see this entire human figure raised up bodily from its resting place, and standing erect upon a coffin before you! The fact of its existence erect upon a celin before you! The fact of its existence is probably known to but few persons, and before the reaches you, the entrance to it will be closed to all further inspection.

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